## A WAIL FROM FROUDE.

GLOOMY VIEW OF THE FATE OF IRELAND. HOME RULE WILL NOT BRING PEACE-CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS CANNOT LIVE TOGETHER.

IBT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co LONDON, June 7.—James Anthony Froude, the historian, writes in a most gloomy vein of the Irish contest for seif-government. Should the Home Rule measures of Mr. Gladstone ultimately prevail Mr. Froude ieves that there can be no peace in Ireland, because

the two races between whom that country is divided will not be able to live together. One or the other, he says, ill seek another home. Notwithstanding the result of the division to-night his letter, given in full below, will

You ask me to say shortly what I think of this Irish business. The Irish are an unchanging people. The Nationalist movement is a repetition of the attempts talen have been from time to time already made to rid Ireland of the Anglo-Scorch settlers. Those attempts d, and if the English and Scotch settlers have not also changed this attempt will fail. This remains to be seen. We are now in the fifth act of the old drama. It has pleased the Liberal party in England, who are the historical representatives of the Long Parliament and stone's guidance they have been persuaded to regard the Protestant establishment in Ireland as a upas tree. They have blown into flame the old Nationalist ashes. They have destroyed the Protestant political influence, and have now been invited to complete their work and hand the Augio Scotch colony over to be ruled by these whom it was planted in Ireland to control. They have recoiled at the last moment and are now split from

Romanists, democrats, sentimental atheists, weak enthusiasts who are carried away by oratory, still stand by Mr. Gladstone, together with a large mass of stupid people who have no creed out party. Liberals of the old school, lowever, have returned to the traditions of their fathers Advanced Radicals like Mr. Chamberlain see no occasion the discontent of a faction which will not be content with equality, but demand to rule in what they call their own land. The question before us is whether we are to allow the Empire to be disintegrated and the Protestant and loyal interests so laboriously built up by our great Liberal ancestors to be trampled under foot. I cannot tell what the constituencies will give. This only is clear to me-that the two races between whom freland is divided will not be able benceforward to live together there. The world is wide and one or the other will seek

If England decides to uphoid the Union the native Irish will not bear another disappointment and will go as so mady of them have gone already. If the Dublin Parliament is set up and have control over the Executive and be supreme over the four provinces. Protestant Ulster will refuse to submit. If there is a civil war and if England does not interfere Ulster will hold her own, perhaps do more. It is possible, however, that we may pelled by our own bayonets into subjection to a numerimajority of their enemies and ours. If this be 80-1f long drama is to wind up thus in shame and the Ulstermen will gather their property and move off beyond the reach of English faction to some distant colony, which they will assist into independence as their great-grandfathers assisted the Americans.

I will not speculate on the fate of Ireland, but she will enjoy the satisfaction of having brought down into the fust her old oppressors. If England cannot keep order in Ireland, which is at her own doors, the fates will not trust her much longer with the charge of an Empire.

JAMES ANTHONY FR UDE.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE EXPULSION BILL. Paris, June 7.-Prince Jerome Napoleon onblishes a protest against the passage of the proposed Expuision bill. He predicts that the Chamber of Dopu-ties by conduct such as the passage of this bill will drive the Republic into civil war.

The bill pending before the Freuch Chamber of Deporleans, Boorbon and Bonaparte families has recalled to the surviving officers who serves under or with General McCleilan the fact that during the war the Comic de Paris, his brother, the Due de Chartres, and their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, were upon General McCleilan's staff. Several of the alizaer officers of General McCleilan's command discussed the proposed expuision recently, and in view of the proposed expuision recently, and in view of the preparatives of the monarchical families of France, they seem taking on the following state pass. They accordingly sent to him the following message: aties for the expulsion from France of the Princes of

Come tous. Old soldiers will welcome you and honor your tervices to our Republic in its great crisis. No one mate respected than yourself and be Cautres by our veterans, who knows ryness and worth. A hearty welcome is yours here. General Daniel Butterfield, one of the officers in question, has received the following reply:

General Danies and the following reply:
iou, has received the following reply:
Your kind telegram received with graffinds. In these said days the hearty greeting of oid confrades, commenter your great theproductive fix consoliation and encouragement functionately, at messant, America is too far, but a visit be more adstructed and how prosperous country would part our once distructed and how prosperous country.

The Count, his brother and his uncle entered the service on the staff of General McClellao, with the rank of captains, in the fail of 1861 and remained until the end of the Virginia campaign in 1862. Then they returned to France.

DEATH OF A PATIENT OF M. PASTEUR. Paris, June 7 .- A farmer from Roumania

died of hydrophobia to-day while under treatment by M. Pasteur. The Roumanian was bitten by a rabid dog on May 11, and reached M. Pasteur on May 25. After he had been under treatment eleven days he exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia on Saturday last and suffered death reneved him. This man's death and an the cir-cumstances attending his case are head to unset the theory about the period required for hydrophobia to in ubate, for the farmer was under Mr. Pasteur's treat-ment a long while before the expiration of the thoe heretofore deemed requisite for the poisonous saliva to obtain control of the victim's system.

THE NEW PRINCES OF THE CHURCH. ROME, June 7 .- At a Papal consistory held to-day the Pope read a secret allocation. The Rev. Dr. James Gibbons, Archibshop of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Elzear Alexander Taschereau, Archibshop of Quebec, and others were created cardinals. Eighteen bishops were nominated.

LONDON, June 7 .- The Earl of Rosebery,

Erdish Fereign Minister, stated this afternoon in the House of Lords that the blockade of the allied powers grants freeco had been raised and that the allied fleet was dispersing. DISORDERS IN TRELAND.

Dustin, June 7 .- The boycotted schoollouse at Glenfesk, near Killarney has been wrecked by some persons unknown,
Fifteen armed men wearing masks made a raid on
Fifteen armed men wearing masks made a raid on
Knocktoosh, County Limerick, yesterday, while
the people were attending divine service at
the chapt. The raidors were in quest of arms. Lord
Maskerry, at the head of a force of
police, attempted to capture the marauders. Several shots were explanged. The raiders
made their escape. No casualities are reported. It is
the intention of the Government to take action looking
to the prosecution of the Orangemen recently detected

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

Bennis, June 7.—There have been further tremendous rainfails at Haile and in the vicinity. Several iron bridges have been swept away and a number of villages

Rome, June 7.—At a celebration of the anniversary of General Garibaldi's death at Padina an anti-Austrian Jemonstration resulted in a riot and conflict with the police, in which several persons were wounded more or less seriously. Fifty-eight of the rioters were arrested. Paris, June 7.—Twelve hundred and seventy of the striking iron miners at Decazeville have returned to

Madeid, June 7.—The Carlists of Catalonia are active is preparing for revolution.

Paris, June 7.—The court has granted a petition f the winding up of the affairs of The Paris Morning Net Publishing Company. The petition was not oppose The debts of the company are stated to be \$30,000. BERLIN, June 7.—Cardinal Jacobini has notified Baron von Schloezer, Prussian Representative at the Vatican, that the Vatican accepts the obligation imposed under the Ecclesiastical bill of informing Prussia of all permanent Ecclesiastical appointments made by the Church within the kingdom, and that the Catholic bishops of Prussia had been instructed to perform the duties assumed under the obligation.

DYING FROM OVERSTUDY.

BALTIMORE, June 7 (Special) .- Miss Georgie Sainor, a bright girl, one of the graduating class this month at the Western Female High School, died from the effects of overstudy. Most of her time was spent in the study of anatomy. Her parents could not restrain her until her nervous system was completely shat-

soldiers were going to the Blue Mountain country to establish a post, and while endeavoring to cross the river on a forryboat the cable broke and Captain Murdock, expecting the boat to go across on the rocks in the cafion, claug to the wire cable and was drowned. The soldiers succeeded in getting the boat safely to the other shore."

BOASTFUL CANADIAN FISHERMEN.

ASSERTING THEIR ABILITY TO DRIVE THE AMERI-CANS OUT OF THE BUSINESS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7. - The Canadian chooner J. R. Doliver arrived here this morning with 1,100 cases of canned lobsters. Fearing the passage of the Boutelle bill the Colonial fishermen are rushing in their fish, and openly boast that they can break the market and drive the American fishermen out of busi-Advices from Arichat, C. B., state that mackerel were never before so piculful. Near Souris, Prince Edward Island, mackerel are being caught in large quantities.

RETALIATION OF A STRONG KIND. Washington, June 7 (Special).-Representative E. T. Davis, of Massachusetts, is satisfied that nothing will come of the act recently passed by Congress authorizing the President to deny to Canadian vessels such privilezes as are denied the vessels of the united states by the Dominion. That bill Mr. Davis thinks does not go far enough. He introduced one to-day which authorizes the President in cases where commercial privileges are denied by a foreign country to the vessels of this country to deep any and all commercial privileges to the vessels of that country. In other words Mr. Davis proposes to exclude entirely if necessary Canadian vessels from trading in American ports. Many members regard this proposition with favor.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. London, June 7 .- George Osborne Morgan, Under Colonial Secretary, stated in reply to inquiries in he House of Commons this evening that the Government had received a communication from the Govern the Dominion authorities of the American fishing

FORTY-SIX MEN ASTRAY IN DORIES. St. Johns, N. F., June 7 .- Twenty-four dories containing forty-six men are reported by the

THE WOMEN OF CUMMINGS BAFFLED. CARRIED OFF THE ROCK ISLAND TRACK BY OFFI-CERS-THREATENED RIOT IN NEW-JERSEY-

CHICAGO, June 7 .- A Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific engine with a tool car and caboose steamed slowly into the suburb of Cummings about 11:30 a. in. to-day. In the caboose were thirty officers of the Hyde Park police under command of Captain Hunt, and a gang of repairers headed by Superintendent Chamber-lain of the Rock Island road. The women who occupied the houses came out, hastily downing bonnets and shawls as they ran. They began to congregate on the street corner, seemingly undecided what to do. The train from the city stopped just as it reached the two cars of nails which were off the track a short distance north of Cummings Station. The officers and railroad tain Hunt to clear the tracks of all outsiders, while th latterset to work to repair the rails which were broken beneath the cars. Just then the Calumet Iron and Steel more cars of non-union nails. The cars were gloomity and silently watched by the crowd These two cars were coupled on to the other two. A large erowd of women, carrying babies and holding small children by their hands gathered on a street corner, and a number of them moved down the track a quarter of a start. Officers were sent down to clear the track. At endent Chamberiain gave the order to start up, and th n the middle, backed slowly out. After going about theraily soaped and the engine wheels refused to hold and the train started once more. One thin-faced woman broke from her companions and planted herself firmly on the track directly in front of the rapidly approaching

caboose, on the front piatform of which was Superin tendent Chamberlain and a crowd of officers. The train was stopped, and a number of policemen gently carried the struggling woman out of harm's way. head of steam, and arrived in South Chicago at

AN END TO STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS. SECRETARY TURNER, OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

TALKS ABOUT THE HOME CLUB. Jamestown, N. Y., June 7 (Special)-General Secretary Frederick Turner and Director J. W. Hayes, of he Knights of Labor, were in the city to-day adjusting a strike of shoe bottomers. They departed for Philadelphia this evening. Mr. Turner said that there probably would be no more strikes, as by the recent convention held in Cleveland nower of ordering strikes and boycotts was taken out of the hands of district assemblies and given to the General Board, and as this board is entirely in sympathy with Mr. Powderly's ideas about in sympathy with Mr. Powderly's ideas about strikes, it is hoped that these disastrous occurrences are done away with for all time to come. Mr. Turner said that all the talk in the metropolitan newspapers in rezard to the convention being as inharmonious one was mere fabrication. That there was no more discussion among the different delegates than there was no more discussion among the different delegates than there was no more discussion among the different delegates than there was no more discussion among the different delegates. To which came from all parts of the United States. "You have no doubt heard," continued he, "that the new directors were Home Club men and that they were anticonistic to Mr. Powderly. But 1 is is not so for they themselves stated they were in sympathy with Powderly

PITTSBURG, June 7 (Special) .- The thirtyfourth annual convention of the International Typeeraphical Union began at 10 a. m. to-day in Lafayette Hall. One of the principal questions to come before the onvention is the proposed coulition with the Knights dready practically killed and it may not even be men tioned in the convention. The Cleveland delegation, although instructed to vote for a combination with the Knights of Labor, will not introduce such a measure. Part of the New-York delegation will oppose it, and the convention in general will sit down on it hard." Another measure to be proposed is for the establishment a beneficial and insurance feature connection with the organization. It

is said also that a large party favors the total prohibi is said also that a large party favors the total prohibition of sicrostype plates, but another party favors their use, as the number of papers has been greatly increased thereby. It is probable that this question will cause no little discussion.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting to-day urging the passage of the Foran bill in Congress, restoring wages in the Government printing office to the rates paid prior to the act of February 16, 1877. The delegates this afternoon visited Davis Island dam.

The convention will not adjourn finally before Saturday. The candidates for Fresident Witter's place are William A. Almsworth, of Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Stilvorth, of Chicago; Joseph Labadie, of Detroit; and John Francy, of Buffalo. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of the Tennessee Legislature.

TAILORS IN A DEADLOCK. The fight between the journeymen tailors' organization and their bosses has settled down into a leadlock, and both sides persist in saying that the other deadlock, and both sides persist in saying that the other must give in before work is resumed. The bosses insist that they will not open their shops until the button-hole makers come into their association. It is said by the journeymen that a number of the bosses are anxious to make satisfactory terms, but under the articles of incorporation of the bosses' association at the machines are in the hands of the union, and in case they give in to the men the machines will be forfeited. The nen claim that funds are running low with the bosses and that they will be forced by the manufacturers to give in, in the course of a week or ien days. In case the lockout is not successful within a short time a strike will be declared in the neighboring cities so that the manufacturers cannot get their work done outside.

ARREST OF A NEW-MEXICAN POLITICIAN. READING, Penn., June 7 (Special) .- A brief

dispatch in some of the papers announces the arrest of W. C. Heacock, secretary of the Democratic County committee, police judge and justice of the peace of Albu uerque, New-Mexico. The report is that he failed to turn over large sums of money which he collected. He was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in the course of his wanderings all over the world be-came acquainted in Europe with Miss Aunie Griscom, the only daughter of W. M. Griscom, an Iron manufacturer of DENVER, June 7.—A dispatch from Grand
Junction says: "In crossing the Grand River with a fetachment of soldier, near Moab, yesterday, Captain Murdock, of the 6th infantry, was drowned. The

vorce and with her father is now living in Berlin, Gor-many, where her two children are being educated.

EIGHT PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. AN EARLY MORNING FIRE IN CHICAGO.

STIFLED BY SMOKE IN THEIR BEDS-BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

CHICAGO, June 7. - Eight persons were smothered and burned to death at 4 o'clock this morn ing in the frame houses No. 731 and 733 South Canal-st. The names of the dead are as follows

DURKIN, MARY, a married woman; age thirty.
DURKIN, JOHN, age three; a sen of Mrs. Mary Durkin,
HASD, WHILIAM, a butcher; age sixty.
LAVIN, PATRICK, a son of Mrs. Durkin by a former marriage; age four.

riage; age four.
MURPHY, MICHAEL, employed by the South Division
Railway Company.
MURPHY, Mus MICHAEL, age thirty-five.
MURPHY, ANNE, age sine.
MURPHY, NELLIE, age eleven.

st. The flames shot upward and quickly burned through the next floor was also soon consumed. The fire spread soon wrapped in flames which enveloped the adjoining number. Both houses were filled with smoke before any of doubtless smothered in their beds. The fire following were unrecognizable. The lower floor of No. 733 was occupied by John Raleigh, jr. His wife was awakened by a sense of suffocation. She aroused her husband who hastily donned a few articles of clothing. He threw up a window. The flames scorched his face and sluged his hair and mustache. He caugut his wife in his arms and threw her bodily through the flames out of the window.

With the children. The aged and accreat form of our Mr. Hand was seen at the window a moment and their disappeared just as he was about to leap.

The lower floor of No. 731 was occupied by one sixed. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was first seen by a watchman in a brewery near by. He started over to alarm the occupants. When in the rear of the burned houses he met a man who said: "Therefore a fire; you better turn in an alarm." The man then disappeared up the alley. This is the third time the place has been set on fire.

The origin of the fire was at first a mystery until a tub containing clothes saturated with coal off was discovered in the basement. The articles in the tub burned from the top and a strong smell of the oil could be detected on raising the contents. The scene of the fire in the burned from the top and a strong smell of the oil could be detected on raising the contents. The scene of the fire in the burned from the top and a strong smell of the oil could be detected on raising the contents. The scene of the fire in the burned from the analysis of the discovery people of working classes and to-day poorly clad men, women and children stood around the place discussing the tragedy.

GARDINER, Me., June 7 .- A fire causing the loss of property worth nearly \$250,000 broke out in an of Bodwell & Allen, in Pittston, this afternoon. A sudden change in the wind carried the fames across the Kennebec, and in a few moments the entire roof of the South Knickerbocker ice zouse in Farmingdale was

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7 .- The northbound passenger train on the Northeastern Railroad. which left here at 12 o'clock to-day, plunged through the Santce River trestie midway between St. Stephen' Station and Santee River bridge, smashing up the coaches and killing six passengers. The killed are:

Cole, John L., of Charleston.
INCLESHY, CHARLES, JR., of Charleston,
KINLOCH, DR. G. G., of Charleston.
MCIVER, MISS, of Charleston.
MCWHITE, MISS C. E., of Marion.
WILSON, MISS HANNAH, residence not known.

Conductor C. B. Mazyek and Mall Agent F. W. Renneker were badly injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the insecure fastening of a rail on changing gauge. As soon as the news of the accident reached this city a special train was dispatched in charge of Superintendent Royall, with Dr. Ancrum for The extent of the damage to the property of the com pany is not yet ascertained. The wreck is so serious that no northern bound train will be sent out to-night. The train with the dead and wounded people arrived here this evening.

Henry Husbands, baggage-master, seciously Warren Burgess, colored, wood-passer, injured; James Gouldman, news agent, elightly injured; W. C. Chandler, of slightly injured; Louisa W. Chandler, of Sum-ter, slightly injured; Miss Maggie M. Sumter, painfully injured, Henry Henry, colored, slightly injured; Express Messengers West and Price and R. Smith, sleeping-car perfer, scriously injured; John Wright, of Wilmington, N. C., seri usly injured.

The cause of the accident is ascribed to the recent freshet which has materially injured the trestle. The high water has thus far prevented a thorough ex-

AN ANCIENT LAW AGAINST BARBERS ENFORCED. Boston, June 7 (Special) .- The public was that on and after June 6 all barber shops in Boston must be closed. The law went into force yesterday and five shops were reported open in defiance of the police commissioners. These were at the Adams House, Young's Hotel, the United States Hotel, the Tremont House, all owned by Bernard P. Verne, and one in To-day Verne was warned to appear in court to-morrow morning. He said to-day:
"It is an insuit to the good sense of Boston. That law
has been virtually dead for over a century with the exception of a few futule attempts to revive it. I informed
the authorities last week that I should keep open and
make a test case of it. I think the prospect of winning
is excellent."

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7 .- The State election to-day passed off quietly. An im-mense amount of scratching was done. from a few small precincts, and nothing is yet known on which to base an estimate. The probabilities are that Hor-man (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress, and the Democrats are inclined to concede this. Both parties claim the Governorship.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER WINSTON. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- F. H. Winston, United States Minister to Persia, soon after reaching Teheran forwarded his resignation to Washington and the Secretary of State to-day telegraphed him notice of its acceptance.

BANQUET TO L. B.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (Speciar).—A banquet was
given this evening in honor of the return of E. B. Washburne, president of the American Exhibition to be held
in London, at the Bellevue Hotel. Among the guessis
were Congressman A. G. Cuttin, General A. T. Goshorn,
of Cincinnati, and Thomas Russell, of Boston.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFEATED.

A MAJORITY AGAINST HOME RULE. THE BILL IN A MINORITY OF 30 VOTES ON THE SECOND READING.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND-THE PREMIES MOVES AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY-PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS-SPEECHES

HICK -- BEACH AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

341 against it. The exertement during the division has had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill was the first to discover that the Government was defeated, and by waving his hat and indulging in other joyful demonstrations he aroused the enthusiasm of the members of the hats and cheered again and again. the figures were announced the noise was deafening. The Parnellites rose and challenged the vote. Mr. O'Connor called for cheers for the for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of Gladstone rose, white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday. Messrs. Healy and O'Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not oner opposition, but wished to express their repugnance of the conduct of many members of Mr. Gladstone's party.

In the hubbub which followed Mr. Gladstone wearing a haggard look left the House, cheered by

The political excitement throughout England, and particularly in London, is great. Politicians of all parties are preparing for a general election with much more vigor than has heretofore been House of Commons will retire at once in favor of joint poll of the Conservative vote with that of the anti-Gladstone Whigs will probably secure the election of a Unionist.

The final debate in the House was opened at 5 o'clock this afternoon by Mr. Goschen, who spoke at great length. He was followed in turn by Mr. Parnell, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Gladstone, the Premier closing the debate.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House at 4:55 and pro ceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noticed he was greeted with tremendons cheering. The Parnellites were all in

eventual separation. Mr. Goschen said he did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely on the assurances given by the I rish members. The Premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to re-construct the bill, but he subsequently Indignantly re-

pudiated that assumption.

Mr. Gladatone [interrupting]—That is a gross error What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of the cool statement that I had

resolved to reconstruct the bill.

Mr. Goschen, resuming, said he saw the distinction but was unable to see how the Premier could avoid the and cheers, amidst which Mr. Gladstone expressed by their bill or not | Loud Opposition cheers. The Premier is now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they will authorize him to give than he is to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites will accept iCheers.) His tone is different. It had been shown that Parnell its dictator. [Loud cheers.] "During the re cess," said Mr. Goschen, "I heard one, now a Minister of the Crown, say he was certain that Mr. Parnell would be dictator in the coming session. I think, however, that Mr. Parnell's followers will now acknowledge that there are limits whereat they see many who are prepared to grant some legiswho are prepared to grant some legis-intive autonomy to Ireland would draw the line. The House will remember the first read-ing of this bill, and it will recall the Right Hon. Chief Secretary for Ireland's repeated allusions to certain dark subterranean forces. We do not hear so much thereof now. The curtain has been dropped over those terrible imes and tragedies which have scarcely faded from our last Government is now able to reappear as Chancello of the Exchequer, with great jocularity and light-heartedness to make merry over what he calls the melo-

dramatic terrors. "I wonder whether this began on the day when h first pinned on his arm over his Ministerial uniform the Home Rule badge of the Parnellites to we ar. [Loud Opposition cheers.] We know that a truce has been prolaimed, and that a part of the dark subterranean forces have been told off to terrify British public opinion They are simply holding their hands though. The devil is still working in some parts of Ireland. [Cheers.] The British Democracy are asked to do justice [Parnellite

is still working in some parts of Ireland. [Cheers.] The British Democracy are asked to do justice [Parnellite cheers], but they will require to see justice done, and I should have thought that the Parnellites would have used their great influence and wast organization to help discover the perpetrators of these vile outrages. [Opposition cheers.] I don't say they can do it. The matter may have passed beyond their power. We have a right, however, to pause when we are asked to place the protection of life in Ireland in the hands of a new and untutored executive and at the same time relinquish the control of the police. [Parnellite cries of 'No.! No.!]

"The presence of Irish members at Westminster is incompatible with a separate Irish Parliament. It will be impossible to include Uister in a Dublin Parliament. [Parnellite cries of 'No.! No.!] Is the Home Rule bill inseparably tied up with the Home Rule bill inseparably tied up with the Home Rule bill inseparable in which the Presider stated that the subjects were inseparable in the minds of the Government. I am entitled to know whether if the Home Rule bill be returned in the autumn it will be accompanied by the Land Purchase bill. I would also like to know whether any ray of light regarding Uister has penetrated the open mind of the Government. Are the members of the House to remain ignorant as to whether the Government intends to ignore Uister's earnest pleadings! [Opposition cheers.]

No hope had been tendered that clause 24 would be dropped, and this meant the disappearance permanently of the frish members from the limperial Parliament, rish representation in the House of Commons led directly to the question of the sovereignty of Parliament, which, if not destroyed, would be impaired and weakened. He did not believe Protestants would be persecuted. He believed the Irish members were sincerely anxious to prevent the clerical ascendancy aimed at-

[Irish cries of "Noi"]—simed at by the priesthood of every church. [Cheers and cries of "No!"] The clergy of sile churches sumed at educational ascendancy. The Irish members find themselves embarked in a tremendous struggle with the Catholic priesthood. Until now it required the Imperial Parliament's moderating influence to deter Protestants and Catholics from making extreme demands. They were unable to know the differences of creed, class and race. A neutral hand was necessary to deal with the rival sections, as in the case of the recent difficulty in Belfax.

The establishment of a separate executive would lead to friction and separation. Difficulties would arise under the Foreign Eullationer and in cases like that of the Alabama the Imperial Parliament would be responsible for the acts of the firsh executive and yet be powerless to control the executive. The Canadian executive was now in trouble with America. England was responsible for Canada and had to settle the difficulty. The Premier's friends had not condescended to reply to that argument. Members must not forset Mr. Morley's warning that if discontent arose in Ireland the Irish-Americans would place material resources at Ireland's command. Opponents of the bill wanted the two countries held toxicher. The Premier resources at Ireland's command. Opponents of the bill wanted the two countries held toxicher. The Premier would not admit that it was their duty to keep the two countries together. [Here Mr. Gladstone expressed dissent.]

The speaker protested against the Premier's statement that the bill was opposed by a class and its dependents, which was described by the howspapers as a "swaggering class." He did not think that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Spurgeon came within this description. [Cries of "Oil"] Continuing, he said that he saw his allusions had created discontent, but the matter was important. The Premier had kinded a serious fire to get up enough steam to pass the bill. The Premier had said to himself. "Some old rafters hold the frame of the bui

Mr. Parnell, who was the next speaker, was loudly cheered by his followers when he rose. He said: "I ing so able and cloquent a speaker in this contest of gionts, but I think, 'Thrice is he armed who hath ais ['Hear! Hear!'] Without intending to offer any disrespect I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was bill we hope to read a second time to-night. [Cheers. burld light on the situation by his alluston to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join in the expression of tempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. [' Hear! Hear"] But when I denounce outrages, I denounce them in every

" Mr. Goschen is certainly free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randwiph Churchill and Mr. Chamber-lain in the use of reckless language with reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country [cheers]; an interference for which they have not the paltry any interest there. My colleagues have in times past any interest there. My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking at the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of limpisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against them to the extent of limpisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill ought to pleas the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself, so that he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declarations [cheers and laughter]; while Mr. Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, that he was absolutely important of all the circumstances of Ireland. His c-lebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. [Cheers.] However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust that in the future members will remember the importance and gravity of occurrences which may follow in Ulster. We do say and admit that these occurrences are to be condemned and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by resorting to the c-croim which he and his friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say with Gladstone, 'Try the effect of self-government' [cheers]; then if Kerry men resort to outrake, they will very soon find that the rest of Ireland will put a stop to it. [Renewed cheers.]

was noticed he was greeted with trementions morning behind the stage in the new Grant Theater
in the Davis Block. The cauvas and old for security
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is lapel and smiled as he took his seat. Every
which of space on the main floor and in
the caller centre of the block was a glowing
mass of red-hot metal and blazing wood. The block was
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mass of red-hot metal and blazing wood. The block was
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"Concerning the sovereignty of Parliament, I agree with the definition given by Mr. Bryce. [Cheers.] We know perfectly well, we have always known since this bill was introduced, the difference between a co-ordinate and a subordinate Purliament. [Cheers.] We know that the Legislature which the Premier wishes to constitute is a subordinate Parliament, not like Grattan's which was co-equal [Mr. Gladrons: 'Hear! Hear!'] manner as this Parliament given by the Sovereign.
[Mmisterial cheers.] We understand this perfectly well. and we should undoubtedly have preferred, as I stated on the introduction of the bill, as showing that I could no accept this as a final settlement of the question—we should have preferred the restitution of the Grattan Parliament. [Parnellite cheers.] It would have been more in accord with the sentiments of the Irish people—
and sentiment goes a long way with people like the Irish.
[Cheers.] At the same time I am bound to say that if I
preferred the Grattan Parliament there are practical
advantages in the proposals before us which limit and
ambordinate this Parliament to that in which we now sit.
It may be of even greater advantage to the Irish people
than a Parliament like Grattan's, and much more likely
to be a final settlement of the que tion. [Cheers.]

"Grattan's Parliament had many disadvantages.
Pirst, it had a House of Lords. ("Hear!" and
laughter.) We get rid of the House of Lords under Mr.
Gladstene's Constitution. ("heers.) True, there is to
be in its place the Irst order, a very salutary provision.
I do not pledge myself to all the details and qualifications, but I say generally that the first order is a very
salutary provision which will tend to prevent rash legislation and immoderate action. (Cheers.) I would
rather see the bull hung up ten years by a body like the
first order in Ireland than see it hun; up for a single
twenty-four hours by this Imperial Parliament.
(Cheers.) I venture to express the opinion that the
existent action of the imperial Parliament, the constant
means of overseeing, as is suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, would not have the same success and would not be
so acceptable to the Irish people as the measure now
proposals would, I believe, be mischlevous and dangerous and would prevent any settlement being arrived at
which would be satisfactory to the Irish people.
(Parnellite cheers.) Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain, would not have the same success and would not be
so acceptable to the Irish people as the measure now
proposals would. I believe, be mischlevous and dangerous and would prevent any settlement being arrived at
which would be satisfactory to the Irish people.
(Parnellite cheers.) I ndeed, Mr. Chamberlain's
proposals would in the action of the same
chamber in Iroland all the different sections
of the Irish people, those causes and more in accord with the sentiments of the Irish people-and sentiment goes a long way with people like the Irish

TRISHMEN EVERYWHERE ACCEPT THE TERMS.

"In accepting the bill we accept honorable obligations, and we pleige ourselves for Irish people, as far as we can pledge ourselves [derisive cheering and laughter] that the powers given shall not be abused [Parnellite cheers]; to devote all the euergy, ability and influence we may have with our people to prevent them from abusing the powers en-trusted to them [cheers]; that if abuses do take place the Imperial Parliament may intervene in cases of grave emergency. You have the power, the authority and the force, and if abuses are perpetrated you have the remedy in your own hands. In a case of this kind you would have just the same authority you would have whether this bill had been brought forward or not; and this we recognize. I said this on the introduction of the bill. I said we would accept it as a final settlement, and that I believed the Irish people would do so. I will say no more upon this point, but my words have been singuiarly justified. [Paruellite oneers.]

"We have had this measure accepted by all leaders of every section of the National feeling in Ireland also, outside of Ireland, in America and in every country Continued on Fifth Page

THE STRIKE A DEAD FAILURE

STRIKERS TO LOOK FOR OTHER WORK MASTER WORKMAN GRAHAM ARRESTED-THE EX-

ECUTIVE BOARD MAKES A STATEMENT. The Third-ave, strike is practically at an end and the Empire Protective Association has acknowledged its first serious defeat. The tie-up on Saturday went on strike over six weeks ago are left on their own resources without positions or financial aid. The feeling strike is extremely bitter and the strikers feelare that If they can get hold of any of the Executive Board the members will meet with hard usage. Since Joseph P. O'Donnell was deposed from the management of the strike for making a settlement which would have put changes have been made in the Board, and they have the fight, and yesterday Patrick O'Rourke, one of the unriers, at Eighty-s-venth-st, and Fourth-ave., and told the few men there that there was no use in waiting my longer and that they would better try to get work

Charges of incompetency are not the most serious made against the officers of the association. The disappointed strikers openly allege that a good deat more money has been received than has been accounted for. uch stories are circulated, however, after every unsuceessful strike.

not go to his nome in Brooklyn Sunday night, but stopped at the house of a friend in East One-hundredand-seventeenth-st. Captain Coulin, of the Twentythird Precinct, who had a warrant for his arrest on the three of the strikers who tried to induce the drivers on the Third-ave, road to tie up again on June 5, heard of this and sent out Detectives McMahon and Paner to look for him. Shortly after noon yesterday they saw mmon a Second-ave, car at Ninety-seventh-at, and ar-Court and Justice Gorman released him in \$1,000

Court and Justice Gorman released him in \$1,000 bail. His counsel was engaged on a case and could not appear. Michael Dorsey, a feed merchant of No. 474 Ninth-ave, gave bail for him.

There is a possibility that the disastrons effects of the recent tie-up will lie ad to a disruption of the Empire Protective Association. It is an offshoot of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knigar's of Labor, and it is said that emissaries of this district are making an effort to induce the members of local Assembly 4.103, which includes all the Third-ave, ment, to come into that district. It is thought that they will do so, Many of the Third-ave, men have found work elsewhere, and only about 1.000 of them are now without employment. At the offices of the company yesterday there were many applications on the part of the strikers for work. They were recused by Superintendent itobertson. It is probable, however, that many of the old drivers will be put on the extra list before iong and that it will not be many days before most of the drivers will be at work again.

not be many days before most of the drivers will be at work again.

The Executive Board met at Columbian Hall, in Firstave, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth sts. late in the afternoon. It was decided not to declare the Third Avenue strike off officially. District Master Workman Graham made a statement as to how the last general the up was ordered and taken off. There were present Andrew D. Best, P. O'Rourke, James McMillan, J. T. Conpey and W. Greenwood, of the Executive Board. This statement is as follows:

the Executive Board at 6 o'clock last night, but up to 1? p. m. none of them had appeared. Mr. Granam s the that the Board had too made to do to wait upon him last night.

There are indications that the companies have determined to make a united effort to rid themselves of the Knights of Labor among their employ. Superintendent Moore, of the Sixth Avenue line, is and to have made the remark that the was tired of strikes, and that another one would result in a lockout. Two time inspectors were discharged yesterlay on his road. There is a prospect that the Granat-st routies may be reopened. "Gus" McDeavitt, head startor at the East River end of the Granat street and Dry Dock roads, refused on Saturday, the day of the general te-up, to take out a car. For this he was discharged yesterlay. The local assembly, comprising the employes of the Dry Dock, Chuton and Grant Street mes, held a meeting last hight at Farley's hall in Grand-st. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Superintendent White to-day and ask for McDeavitt's reinstallment. In case the request is not granted there may be a strike. McDeavitt has been out the road from a boy.

A number of the old men on Jacob Sharp's lines returned vesterday moraning and offered their services once more as drivers and conductors. Work had been refused to them on Sunday on the ground that their places had been filled, and that the new men who had been encased would be retained. The same answer was given to them are in yesterday. The men got their answer and departed in silence. The total number who have this lost permanent employment on the three lines is fitty-two-twelve on the Christopher and Tenth Street and forty on the Biecker Street and the Twenty-third Street insections permanent. It is any duty to stand by them and I shall. I am sorty for the others, but they took their choice and their chances."

SATURDAY WAS MANHATTAN'S BIGGEST DAY.

As was expected, the travel on Saturday on the lee-

SATURDAY WAS MANHATTAN'S BIGGEST DAY. As was expected, the travel on Saturday on the elevated ratiroads is proved by the traffic returns to have been the largest in the history of the companies. The gain was achieved in comparison with the last general inos, where the five-cent farcs attracted many people. The following comparisons of traffic will be found interesting, aif the dates being those when the surface roads were not running, except August 8, 1885, on which was General Grant's funeral:

(Grant's funeral.) 1846, 1836, 1836, 1836, 24 Avenue 36,150 60,821 81,313 114,837 34 Avenue 179,025 180,713 164,456 183,333 9th Avenue 404,55 41,714 42,87 74,673 Total 400,076 406,002 58,932 557,114 Sunday was also a good day on the lines, the number of passengers carried being: On Secondaye, line, 66,759; on Third-ave., 167,612; on Sexth-ave., 113,047; on Nuth-ave., 38,006; total, 385,424. No serious trouble or accident attended the transportation of these

FEATURES OF THE LABOR QUESTION. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the ourneymen Bakets'Union several members of the union had to appear before them on complaints of having been in the employ of boycotted employers. One member was fined \$5 for having worked for a "scab" boss. Several other members were fluct \$5 each for having worked for an employer in Monros-st.

The strike Committee of the Turners' Progressive union continues in daily sessions at Lincoth Hall, in Heaston-st. A part of the members are still on strike on account of the eight near difficulty, and yesterday they received their weekly pay from the strike fluid of the Union.

A strike of a number of brass workers, employed in the shop of Maher & Lane, in Mott-st. was emied yesterlay, and the workmen, who had been lide for some time, resumed their work.

The annon label it was reported, is now used in sixty-like bakerles, where the terms and reforms demanded by the union have been granted.

The manager of the Collender Wood Working Company, of Stamford, Comn., has peremptority refused to reinstate a single man of the turity who left their work in the establishment because the manager would not discharge one of the employes. The strikers were ordered, three days after they went ont, to take their tools away or they would be thrown into the street. Most of the strikers have left the town to seek work elsewhere.

The painters employed in nine shope in Newark struck yesterday against a new schedule of prices for labor adopted by the bosses. The boners "in Strause's conset have made a demand for \$3 per day. The 'boners' in Strause's conset factory struck yesterday compiling all the other hands to romain idle.